

THE ARMY INVESTIGATION.

WORK OF THE COMMISSION NEARLY COMPLETED.

FURTHER TESTIMONY REGARDING CAMP THOMAS TAKEN IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—The sub-committee of the War Department investigating the commission to-day continued the examination of witnesses. General Dodge, the chairman, says that he can begin to see an end of the long investigation. After some evidence has been heard at Detroit, the Commissioners will go to Washington. They have yet to visit Camp Meade, Pennsylvania, but it is likely that this camp will not be reached until after the return to Washington. Members of the Commission have visited Camp Alger, Jacksonville, Fort Thomas, Miami, Tampa, Jacksonville, Fort Thomas, Chickamauga, Lexington, Cincinnati, Fort Thomas and Chicago. According to Dr. Conner, the accumulation of papers and documents in possession of the Commission would fill a large room. They consist of Army surgeons' reports, letters from private soldiers and nurses, complaints, reports of quartermasters and commissaries and a mass of testimony.

Dr. G. A. Smith, of Clinton, Iowa, was the first witness to-day. From August 9 to September 10 he was in charge of the Second Division, Third Army Corps, hospital at Camp Thomas.

"In regard to the sinks, disinfection and drainage," said the doctor, "right back of the tents of the Second Division, there was a cesspool which contained most of the water from the camp, and that remained a stagnant pool until some time in August. One great trouble, in my judgment, was the shallowness of the sinks." In speaking of the infection of the camp, the doctor expressed the opinion that typhoid fever germs were carried about by the flies which invaded the camp. "Yes, I saw judgment the water supply was not contaminated by sewage, but the water from the camp, but mainly by an inorganic sediment which acted as an irritant on the men's digestive organs and caused in many cases dysentery and other intestinal diseases. I never knew of more than two instances where I should say that there was any amount of neglect in my hospital," said the doctor. "Yes, I saw sick men lying in their camp clothing because of the want of blankets, clothing, etc., to make a change. Usually within twenty-four hours after such a thing was discovered it was remedied. There are times when we had not a single sheet or blanket in our storerooms, and many men were using their private blankets brought from their companies. I went to General Conner once and told him of the conditions prevailing in our hospital, and so far as I know he made efforts to remedy the recommendations carried out. I think that fully half of our sheets, pillow-cases and pajamas were furnished by charitable institutions of various kinds, and that practically all the nourishment proper for seriously sick men was furnished by the Red Cross and the National Relief Association.

Charles S. Bullock, chaplain of the 1st Illinois Infantry, with rank of captain, said that the great majority of complaints of poor food or inadequate supplies at Chickamauga were absolutely unfounded, and that the commissaries had no right to make any complaint of the commissaries. In some instances about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without foundation.

Colonel J. C. H. Young, of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, was called to enlighten the committee on provisions for the troops, the quality of supplies, etc. Colonel Young said he had no complaint of the commissaries. In some instances about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without foundation.

Colonel J. C. H. Young, of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, was called to enlighten the committee on provisions for the troops, the quality of supplies, etc. Colonel Young said he had no complaint of the commissaries. In some instances about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without foundation.

Colonel J. C. H. Young, of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, was called to enlighten the committee on provisions for the troops, the quality of supplies, etc. Colonel Young said he had no complaint of the commissaries. In some instances about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without foundation.

Colonel J. C. H. Young, of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, was called to enlighten the committee on provisions for the troops, the quality of supplies, etc. Colonel Young said he had no complaint of the commissaries. In some instances about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without foundation.

Colonel J. C. H. Young, of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, was called to enlighten the committee on provisions for the troops, the quality of supplies, etc. Colonel Young said he had no complaint of the commissaries. In some instances about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without foundation.

Colonel J. C. H. Young, of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, was called to enlighten the committee on provisions for the troops, the quality of supplies, etc. Colonel Young said he had no complaint of the commissaries. In some instances about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without foundation.

Colonel J. C. H. Young, of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, was called to enlighten the committee on provisions for the troops, the quality of supplies, etc. Colonel Young said he had no complaint of the commissaries. In some instances about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without foundation.

Colonel J. C. H. Young, of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, was called to enlighten the committee on provisions for the troops, the quality of supplies, etc. Colonel Young said he had no complaint of the commissaries. In some instances about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without foundation.

Colonel J. C. H. Young, of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, was called to enlighten the committee on provisions for the troops, the quality of supplies, etc. Colonel Young said he had no complaint of the commissaries. In some instances about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without foundation.

Colonel J. C. H. Young, of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, was called to enlighten the committee on provisions for the troops, the quality of supplies, etc. Colonel Young said he had no complaint of the commissaries. In some instances about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without foundation.

Colonel J. C. H. Young, of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, was called to enlighten the committee on provisions for the troops, the quality of supplies, etc. Colonel Young said he had no complaint of the commissaries. In some instances about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without foundation.

Colonel J. C. H. Young, of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, was called to enlighten the committee on provisions for the troops, the quality of supplies, etc. Colonel Young said he had no complaint of the commissaries. In some instances about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without foundation.

Colonel J. C. H. Young, of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, was called to enlighten the committee on provisions for the troops, the quality of supplies, etc. Colonel Young said he had no complaint of the commissaries. In some instances about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without foundation.

Colonel J. C. H. Young, of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, was called to enlighten the committee on provisions for the troops, the quality of supplies, etc. Colonel Young said he had no complaint of the commissaries. In some instances about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without foundation.

Colonel J. C. H. Young, of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, was called to enlighten the committee on provisions for the troops, the quality of supplies, etc. Colonel Young said he had no complaint of the commissaries. In some instances about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without foundation.

Colonel J. C. H. Young, of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, was called to enlighten the committee on provisions for the troops, the quality of supplies, etc. Colonel Young said he had no complaint of the commissaries. In some instances about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without foundation.

Colonel J. C. H. Young, of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, was called to enlighten the committee on provisions for the troops, the quality of supplies, etc. Colonel Young said he had no complaint of the commissaries. In some instances about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without foundation.

Colonel J. C. H. Young, of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, was called to enlighten the committee on provisions for the troops, the quality of supplies, etc. Colonel Young said he had no complaint of the commissaries. In some instances about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without foundation.

Colonel J. C. H. Young, of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, was called to enlighten the committee on provisions for the troops, the quality of supplies, etc. Colonel Young said he had no complaint of the commissaries. In some instances about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without foundation.

Colonel J. C. H. Young, of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, was called to enlighten the committee on provisions for the troops, the quality of supplies, etc. Colonel Young said he had no complaint of the commissaries. In some instances about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without foundation.

Colonel J. C. H. Young, of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, was called to enlighten the committee on provisions for the troops, the quality of supplies, etc. Colonel Young said he had no complaint of the commissaries. In some instances about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without foundation.

Colonel J. C. H. Young, of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, was called to enlighten the committee on provisions for the troops, the quality of supplies, etc. Colonel Young said he had no complaint of the commissaries. In some instances about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without foundation.

Colonel J. C. H. Young, of the 1st Illinois Cavalry, was called to enlighten the committee on provisions for the troops, the quality of supplies, etc. Colonel Young said he had no complaint of the commissaries. In some instances about the inhuman treatment of the soldiers were without foundation.

FURS, FASHIONS, &c.

INFORMATION FROM C. C. SHAYNE.

The sealskins used for manufacturing come from Alaska, Victoria, Japan and Lobos Island.

They are dyed in London, and it takes a good Alaska Seal to tell the difference when made up. Alaska Seals are the best. The pelts are strong, the fur dense, handsome and durable. Coats, fashionable lengths, \$200, \$250 and \$300. Muffs, \$20, \$25 and \$30. Coats of Japan, Lobos Island and Victoria Seal can be sold for \$100, \$125 and \$150, and Muffs, \$10 to \$15; but they seldom wear more than one or two years and often not more than one, they turn red and look shabby.

I am making over this season's style Alaska Sealskin Coats which I sold to my customers ten years ago. I can recommend that kind of Seal.

PERSIAN LAMB SKINS.

The German dyed, which have a glossy appearance and retain their pristine beauty for years, are the best. Muffs, \$12, \$15 and \$18. Coats, Capes and Collarettes in proportion. Muffs, Persian Lamb, which is very handsome, costs 25 per cent more than Persian Lamb. It does not wear as well, however. American dyed Persian Lamb costs about one-half the price of German dyed. It looks well when new, but it turns rusty and has a woolly appearance after being worn. Muffs can be sold \$6 to \$10. I do not sell them.

RUSSIAN SABLE.

Is fashionable. I import them in large quantities from Russia. They are dressed here, and manufactured into Capes, Muffs, etc., on my own premises, and I can sell as low as any reliable house in the world. Skins, \$30, \$35, \$75, \$100, \$125, \$150, \$200, and \$250 each. They are not as large as the Russian, and it requires three skins to make an average sized muff, neck pieces can be made from two skins; long ones require more. Tails, \$1.50 to \$2.50.

HUDSON'S BAY SABLE.

Is popular. A good Muff, \$25; others, \$10, \$15, \$20, \$30 and \$40 for very choice; Neck Pieces, Capes, Mantles, etc., at corresponding prices.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

NOTE.—Light colored sables are desired by some dealers to imitate the genuine dark sables, while dark sables are desired by others. The natural color when new, the chemicals used in dressing injure the fur, the fur soon fades and has a dull, lifeless appearance. A good sable, natural color, is preferable to bleached sable.

ELECTION is over. The Horse Show is just ahead, with Thanksgiving at its heels, and in the middle distance see the glow of the Christmas candles! The climax of our year of usefulness to you, the pinnacle of your patronage of us, come in the next six weeks.

We are ready. It is the complete and perfect readiness that comes of a year's preparation for two months' business. You will not realize the magnitude of these preparations, even after they do so. There never was such a Christmas Store as this is and will be.

But that is for another time. Each event in its place. At present the Store reflects the Horse Show. The decorations flame in black and yellow; the goods have put on their best appearance. The dresses and accessories cry, "Be attired well;" the prices sing, "At little expense."

Wanamaker's was never so typically Wanamaker's as now and for the next month and a half.

A Chapter On Women's Shoes

Women's shoes have recently gained in weight, and in shape and solidity are approaching the men's styles. A sensible approach for out-of-door use, but what about house wear? Slippers are not always a satisfactory substitute. Let us suggest some of these

Oxford Shoes

in their light, flexible, comfortable, yet substantial leather.

We have famous sorts at \$2 and \$3—shoes that give a pleasant reminiscence of a satisfactory purchase every time you look at them. And here is a lot of

Oxford Shoes at 50c. a Pair

that will startle you somewhat. Made of black and tan kidskin, neat toe-shapes, comfortable heels, and a kind that has always sold at \$1.50 a pair. Then here's a shoe at \$2 a pair,—a shoe with top, not an Oxford,—and it is a leader. A shoe with lots of styles to it, but with wear in it also. Of black kidskin with patent leather tips and a stout sole. A thoroughly good shoe and certainly cheap enough.

Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

Women's Outer Touching the character of this collection

Garments. It will be necessary to say no more than that it is the largest we have ever shown. That will be quite enough for most people.

The capes are decidedly prominent this season—even more so than last. We cannot seem to get too many of the medium-priced imported capes, nor of the Golf Capes of our own designs.

Paris, London, Vienna and Berlin send capes to keep brief trust with productions of New York. The arrivals are constant, the departures almost coincident. It is fast choosing, but easy. Cape prices range from \$5 to \$500. We sell most around the \$40 mark.

Jackets, too, of the same kind, only more of them and fewer imported ones. Almost every one of the hand-made styles is exclusively ours. We do not like "common" things, and you will not find them here. An emphasis is on the velvet jackets,—all new fancies and beauties, too. You'll not find them anywhere else.

Fair prices always, and usually competitive. We have jackets up to \$300, but we also sell the best \$10 jacket in New York.

Second floor, Broadway.

THE WARSAWIAK CASE.

FIFTH AVENUE SESSION APPEALS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church has made an appeal to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, asking that the decision of the New-York State Synod, which met at Elmira on October 21, directing the Session to give a new trial to Herman Warsawiak shall be reversed, or, else that the Session shall be directed to break the case to the New-York Presbytery for retrial instead of the Session.

The friends of Warsawiak were jubilant when the Synod directed the Session of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church to grant a new trial to him on amended charges. The members of the Session were guarded in their statements when this decision was made public, but it was evident that they did not consider the action of the Synod to be evidence that that body regarded Warsawiak as innocent, but that the trial before the Session had been irregular in form. It was pointed out that the Synod directed that Warsawiak be tried on "amended charges," and this was taken to mean that the question of his guilt or innocence was still doubtful.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met in Minneapolis on the latter part of next week. Warsawiak's case must therefore be heard over until that time. The General Assembly is the supreme court of appeal of the Church, and its decision will be final. The decision to appeal was taken after much deliberation by the Prosecuting Committee of the Session of the Fifth Avenue Church, and action has been given to the Rev. Dr. T. Roston Smith, stated clerk of the Synod, of the action of the Session.

The appeal reads in part as follows:

The record shows that the Presbytery's Commission did not come to a final judgment without having heard of having granted an opportunity to be heard to the members of the inferior judiciary. On the contrary, it appears in the record not only the constitution to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, but that it offered an opportunity to be heard to the members of the inferior judiciary. Moderators of said Session notice of the place at which the Commission would have heard the case, and the time at which it would be heard.

The record shows that the Presbytery's Commission did not come to a final judgment without having heard of having granted an opportunity to be heard to the members of the inferior judiciary. On the contrary, it appears in the record not only the constitution to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, but that it offered an opportunity to be heard to the members of the inferior judiciary. Moderators of said Session notice of the place at which the Commission would have heard the case, and the time at which it would be heard.

The record shows that the Presbytery's Commission did not come to a final judgment without having heard of having granted an opportunity to be heard to the members of the inferior judiciary. On the contrary, it appears in the record not only the constitution to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, but that it offered an opportunity to be heard to the members of the inferior judiciary. Moderators of said Session notice of the place at which the Commission would have heard the case, and the time at which it would be heard.

The record shows that the Presbytery's Commission did not come to a final judgment without having heard of having granted an opportunity to be heard to the members of the inferior judiciary. On the contrary, it appears in the record not only the constitution to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, but that it offered an opportunity to be heard to the members of the inferior judiciary. Moderators of said Session notice of the place at which the Commission would have heard the case, and the time at which it would be heard.

The record shows that the Presbytery's Commission did not come to a final judgment without having heard of having granted an opportunity to be heard to the members of the inferior judiciary. On the contrary, it appears in the record not only the constitution to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, but that it offered an opportunity to be heard to the members of the inferior judiciary. Moderators of said Session notice of the place at which the Commission would have heard the case, and the time at which it would be heard.

The record shows that the Presbytery's Commission did not come to a final judgment without having heard of having granted an opportunity to be heard to the members of the inferior judiciary. On the contrary, it appears in the record not only the constitution to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, but that it offered an opportunity to be heard to the members of the inferior judiciary. Moderators of said Session notice of the place at which the Commission would have heard the case, and the time at which it would be heard.

The record shows that the Presbytery's Commission did not come to a final judgment without having heard of having granted an opportunity to be heard to the members of the inferior judiciary. On the contrary, it appears in the record not only the constitution to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, but that it offered an opportunity to be heard to the members of the inferior judiciary. Moderators of said Session notice of the place at which the Commission would have heard the case, and the time at which it would be heard.

The record shows that the Presbytery's Commission did not come to a final judgment without having heard of having granted an opportunity to be heard to the members of the inferior judiciary. On the contrary, it appears in the record not only the constitution to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, but that it offered an opportunity to be heard to the members of the inferior judiciary. Moderators of said Session notice of the place at which the Commission would have heard the case, and the time at which it would be heard.

The record shows that the Presbytery's Commission did not come to a final judgment without having heard of having granted an opportunity to be heard to the members of the inferior judiciary. On the contrary, it appears in the record not only the constitution to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, but that it offered an opportunity to be heard to the members of the inferior judiciary. Moderators of said Session notice of the place at which the Commission would have heard the case, and the time at which it would be heard.

The record shows that the Presbytery's Commission did not come to a final judgment without having heard of having granted an opportunity to be heard to the members of the inferior judiciary. On the contrary, it appears in the record not only the constitution to the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, but that it offered an opportunity to be heard to the members of the inferior judiciary. Moderators of said Session notice of the place at which the Commission would have heard the case, and the time at which it would be heard.

A Sharp Cut in Dress Goods Prices

The Dress Goods Chief has been going through his stock with a sharpened pencil and a merciless inhumanity. He has given notice to a number of lines that are here merely as "transients," not long-time guests, and must forthwith vacate.

The goods that he is thus evicting were among his most welcome visitors when they first arrived. But time has passed and the welcome of the mercantile man is soon exhausted. There is nothing the matter with the goods,—they are right and handsome and attractive. But they must arise and go forth while some of their time of usefulness is left to them.

This Way,—

At 75c. yd., reduced from \$1.25.—All-wool illuminated Granite Suiting, in blues, greens and garnet mixtures; 46 in. wide.

At 75c. yd., reduced from \$1.25.—All-wool illuminated Whippers, in combinations of green, with garnet, heliotrope, brown or navy blue, and blue with brown; 52 in. wide.

At 75c. yd., reduced from \$1.25.—All-wool broken Cheviots, in four combinations; 45 in. wide.

At 75c. yd., reduced from \$1.—All-wool Matisse Suiting, in combinations of green with brown and blue, and black and blue with brown; 56 in. wide.

At 75c. yd., imported to sell at \$1.25.—Fancy illuminated Matisse Cheviots; 42 in. wide.

At \$1.25 yd., imported to sell at \$2.25.—Camel-hair Cheviot Velours, in castor, brown, dahlia, marine blue, navy blue and green; 48 in. wide.

At \$1.25 yd., imported to sell at \$2.25.—Illuminated Camel-hair Cheviots, in six color combinations; 45 in. wide.

At \$1.25 yd., imported to sell at \$2.25.—Illuminated Camel-hair Cheviots, in six color combinations; 45 in. wide.

At \$1.25 yd., imported to sell at \$2.25.—Illuminated Camel-hair Cheviots, in six color combinations; 45 in. wide.

At \$1.25 yd., imported to sell at \$2.25.—Illuminated Camel-hair Cheviots, in six color combinations; 45 in. wide.

At \$1.25 yd., imported to sell at \$2.25.—Illuminated Camel-hair Cheviots, in six color combinations; 45 in. wide.

At \$1.25 yd., imported to sell at \$2.25.—Illuminated Camel-hair Cheviots, in six color combinations; 45 in. wide.

At \$1.25 yd., imported to sell at \$2.25.—Illuminated Camel-hair Cheviots, in six color combinations; 45 in. wide.

At \$1.25 yd., imported to sell at \$2.25.—Illuminated Camel-hair Cheviots, in six color combinations; 45 in. wide.

At \$1.25 yd., imported to sell at \$2.25.—Illuminated Camel-hair Cheviots, in six color combinations; 45 in. wide.

At \$1.25 yd., imported to sell at \$2.25.—Illuminated Camel-hair Cheviots, in six color combinations; 45 in. wide.

At \$1.25 yd., imported to sell at \$2.25.—Illuminated Camel-hair Cheviots, in six color combinations; 45 in. wide.

At \$1.25 yd., imported to sell at \$2.25.—Illuminated Camel-hair Cheviots, in six color combinations; 45 in. wide.

At \$1.25 yd., imported to sell at \$2.25.—Illuminated Camel-hair Cheviots, in six color combinations; 45 in. wide.

At \$1.25 yd., imported to sell at \$2.25.—Illuminated Camel-hair Cheviots, in six color combinations; 45 in. wide.

At \$1.25 yd., imported to sell at \$2.25.—Illuminated Camel-hair Cheviots, in six color combinations; 45 in. wide.

At \$1.25 yd., imported to sell at \$2.25.—Illuminated Camel-hair Cheviots, in six color combinations; 45 in. wide.

At \$1.25 yd., imported to sell at \$2.25.—Illuminated Camel-hair Cheviots, in six color combinations; 45 in. wide.

At \$1.25 yd